

TABLE 15
Forest Board Transfer Lands
Skagit County

Skagit County Sustained Harvest Projections

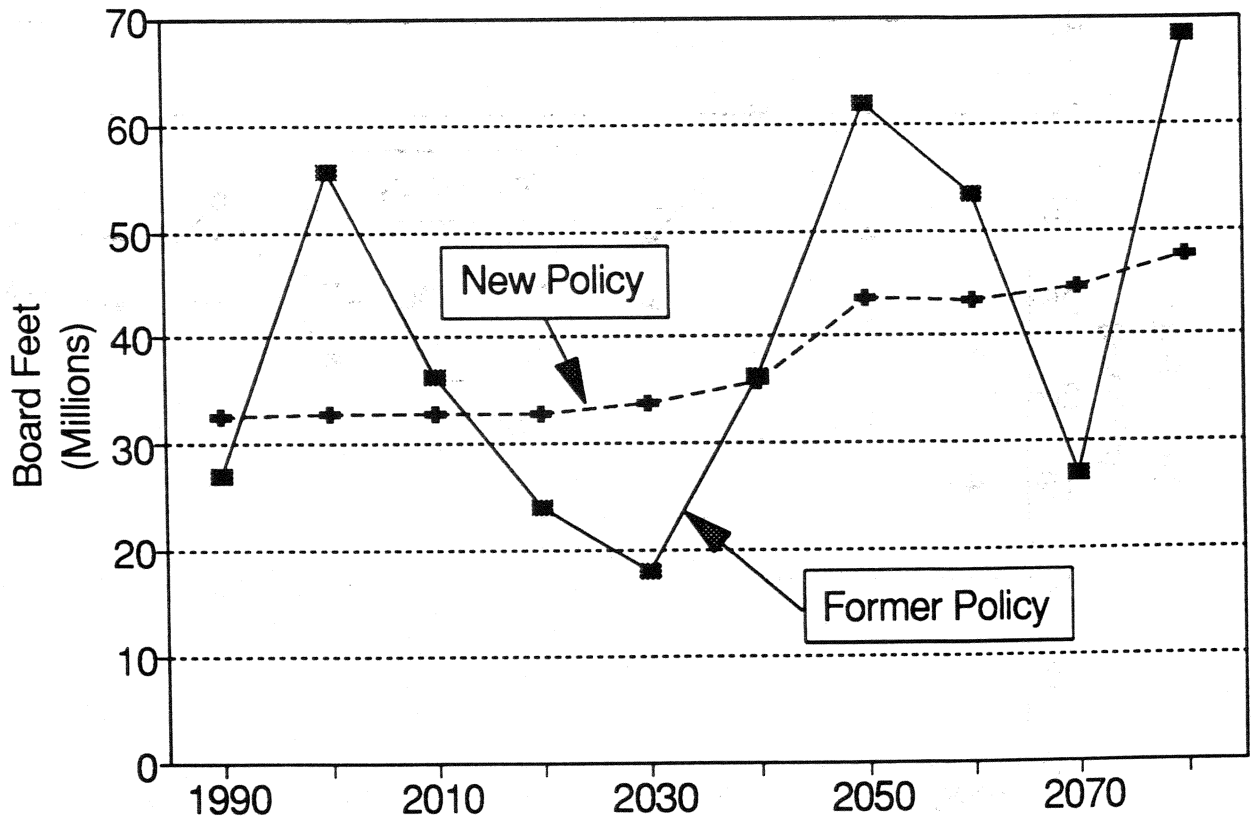


TABLE 16
Forest Board Transfer Lands
Skamania County

Skamania County Sustained Harvest Projections

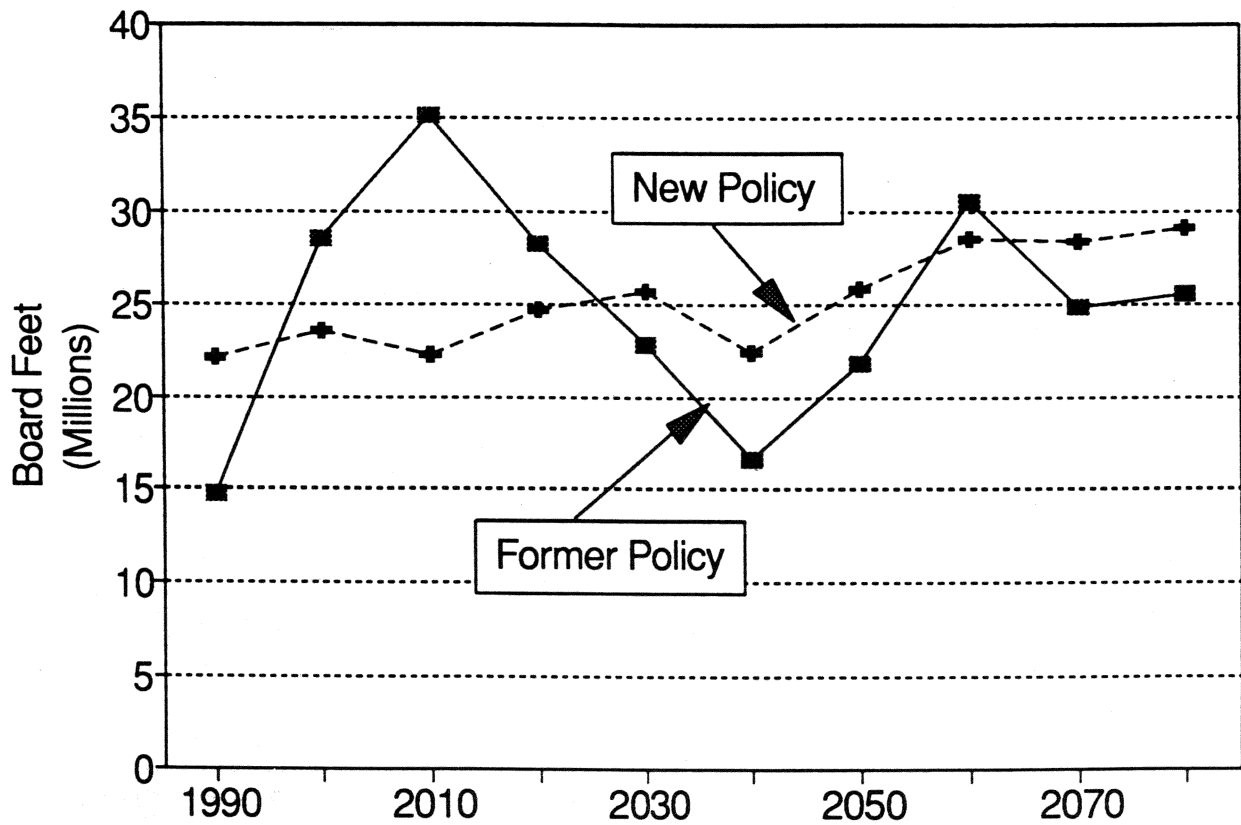


TABLE 17
Forest Board Transfer Lands
Snohomish County

Snohomish County Sustained Harvest Projections

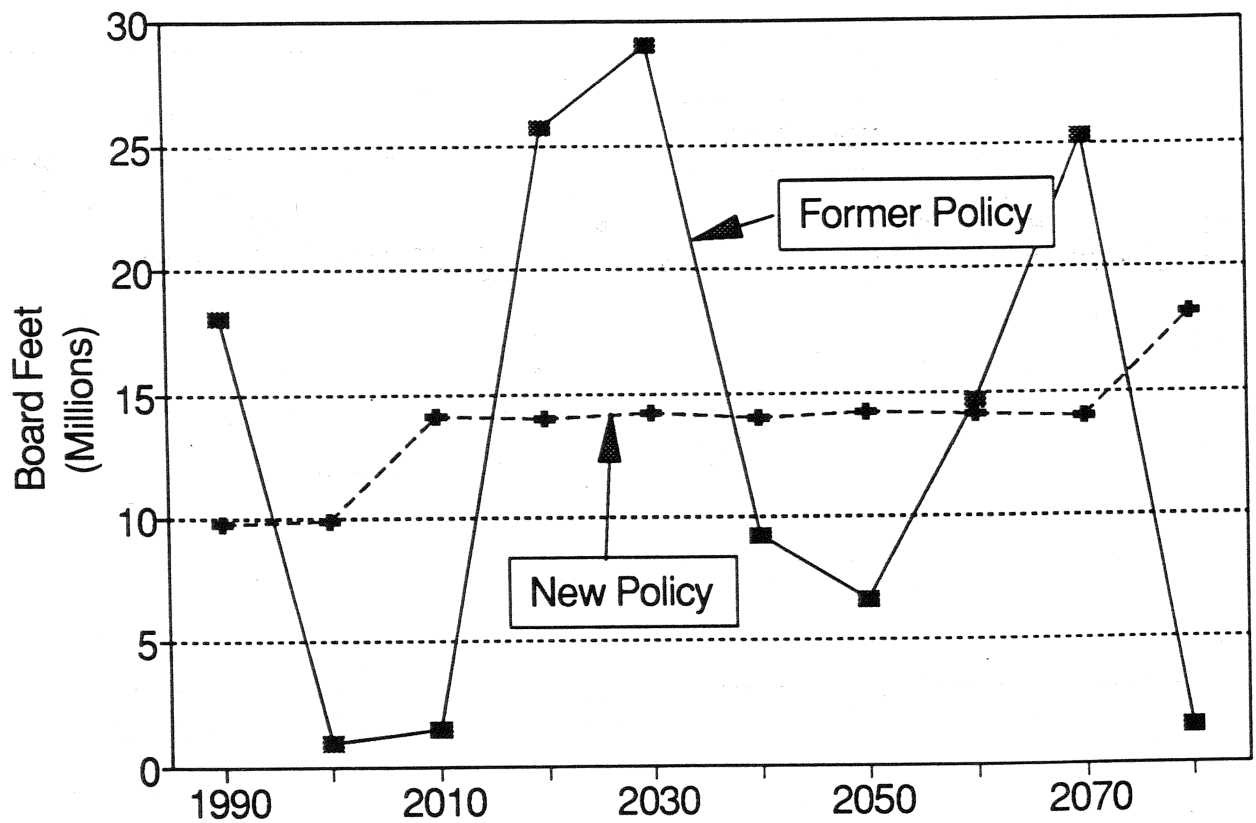


TABLE 18
Forest Board Transfer Lands
Thurston County

Thurston County Sustained Harvest Projections

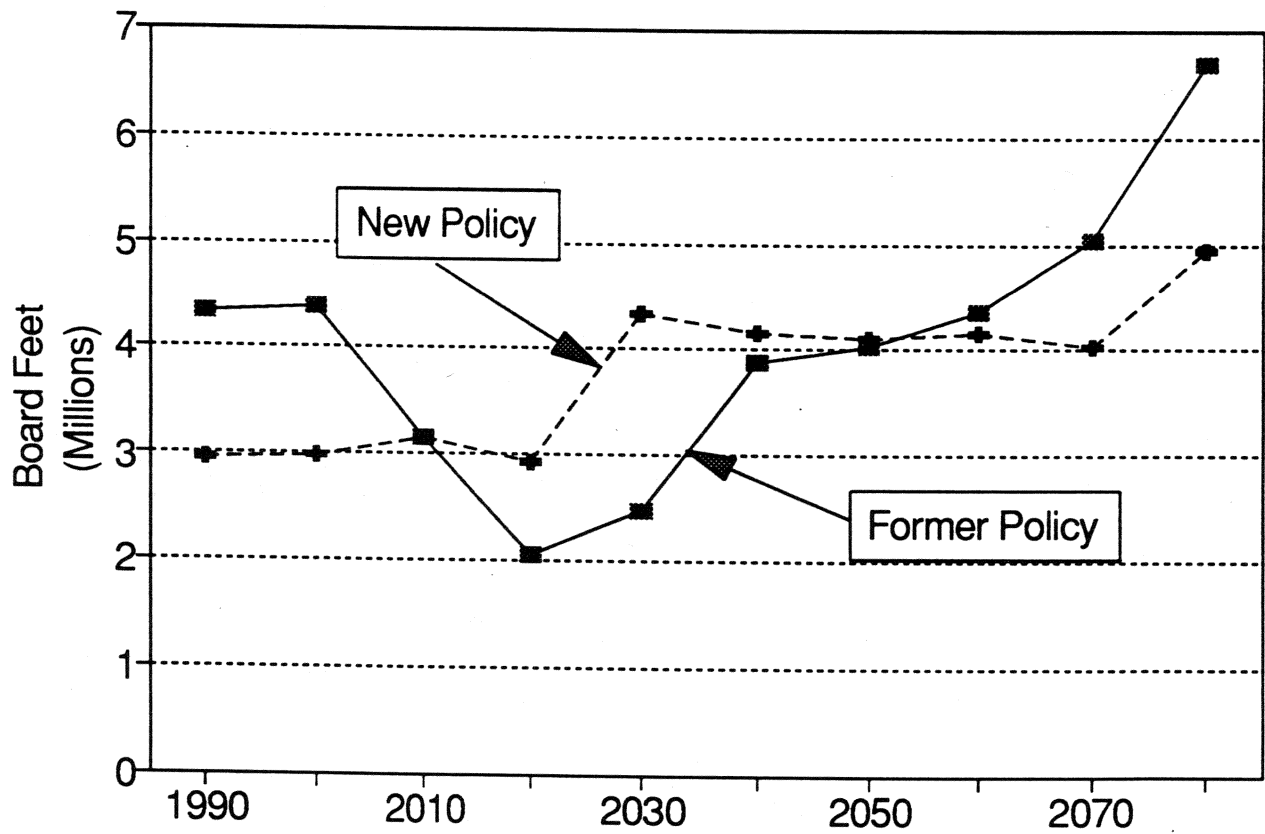


TABLE 19
Forest Board Transfer Lands
Wahkiakum County

Wahkiakum County Sustained Harvest Projections

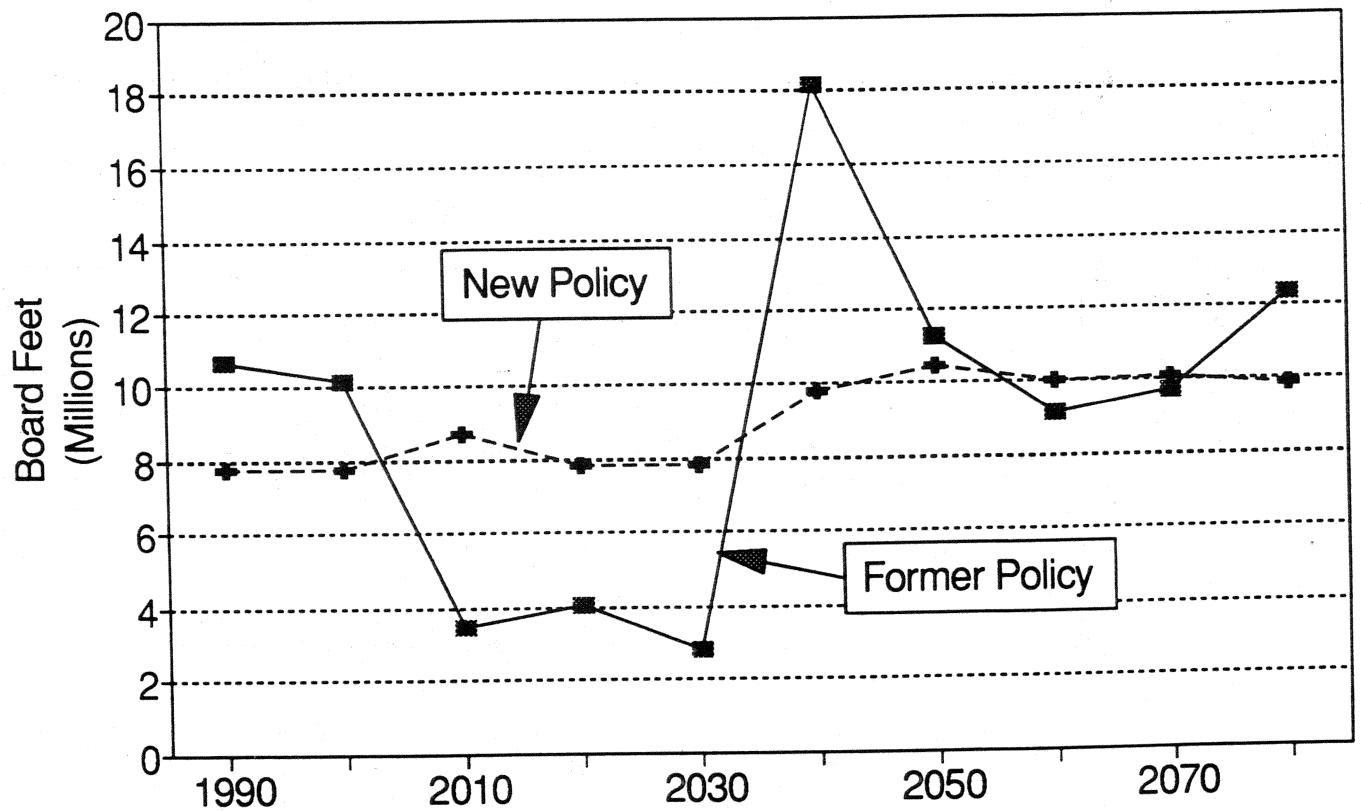
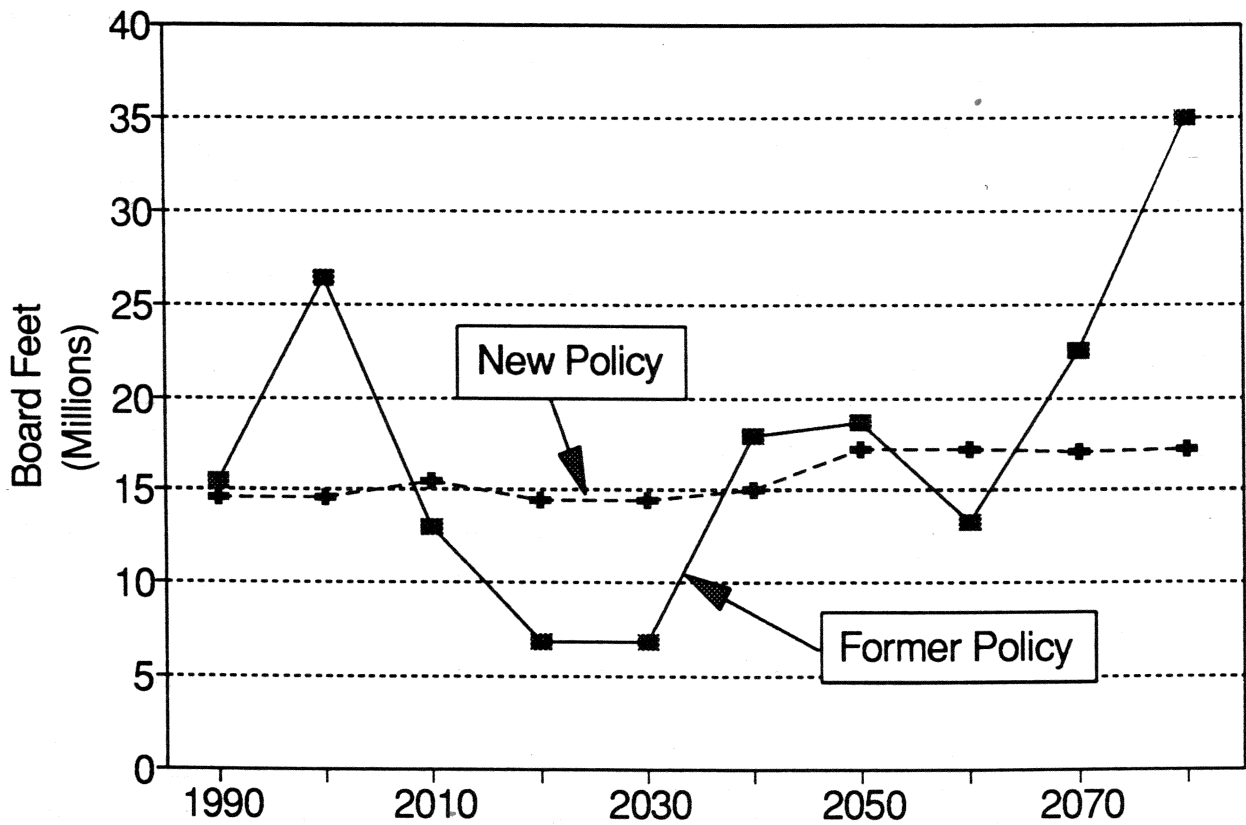


TABLE 20
Forest Board Transfer Lands
Whatcom County

Whatcom County Sustained Harvest Projections



Policy No. 7: Eastern Washington Ownership Groups

The department will establish sustained, even-flow harvest levels within specified ownership groups in Eastern Washington, as follows:

1. Yakima River.
2. Klickitat.
3. Highlands and South Okanogan.
4. Arcadia.
5. North Columbia.

One alternative were considered by the department.

Alternative 1, the no-policy option, would allow the department to change the ownership groups at various intervals in the next 10 years without obtaining approval from the Board of Natural Resources.

Background

Approximately 31.6 percent of state forest land is in Eastern Washington. Two administrative regions serve the area. Eastern Washington contains different terrain, climate and species than Western Washington; partial-cut methods are the dominant form of harvest in this part of the state.

There are about 19,400 acres of Forest Board lands in Eastern Washington; the remainder of state forest land is Federal Grant lands. See **Table 20A**.

Comparison of Alternatives and Environmental Alternatives

The department's **preferred policy** is similar to the current one now in place. It establishes the sustainable harvest groups on which the department will base its calculations.

The department only considered one alternative, the no-policy option, which would give the department more flexibility to change these harvest groups. However, the alternative is so flexible that it is difficult to assess specific environmental impacts. It would likely lead to new and/or constantly-changing ownership groups, which in turn would make a sustainable harvest more difficult to accomplish and would make an assessment of environmental impacts more difficult. The preferred policy, in contrast, establishes fixed harvest groups for the 10-year period of this plan.

TABLE 20A
Eastern Washington Acreage and Volume Estimate

Ownership	Total Acres	Volume (MMBF)
<u>Forest Board Lands</u>		
Forest Board Transfer	19,316	16.2
Forest Board Purchase	80	0.5
<u>Federal Grant Lands</u>		
Common School/Indemnity	535,693	3,935.4
Agriculture School	29,039	252.9
University Transfer	14,265	150.5
CEP and RI	12,982	176.7
Capitol Grant	11,435	120.9
Normal School	20,874	151.4
Escheat	762	5.6
Scientific School	9,378	63.8
University Original	16	0
TOTAL	654,401	4,873.8

Primary Species on State Forest Land in Eastern Washington

Douglas-fir	46.1%
Ponderosa Pine	28.7%
Lodgepole Pine	8.3%
True Fir	5.7%
Western Larch	5.5%
Miscellaneous	5.7%

Policy No. 8: Special Forest Products

The department will encourage and promote the sale of special forest products where appropriate and will market them in a manner consistent with the overall policies of this plan.

Two alternatives were considered by the department.

Alternative 1: The department will discourage the sale of special forest products.

Alternative 2, the no-policy option, allows the department to continue selling special forest products as opportunities present themselves. Different administrative regions within the department can develop their own priorities.

Background

The department intends to develop consistent policies and procedures for selling, leasing and marketing special forest products. These products include evergreen boughs, salal greens, mushrooms, tree bark, moss and Pacific Yew. The sudden demand for some products has posed special challenges for the department. There is no existing policy on the subject.

Comparison of Alternatives and Environmental Impacts

The **preferred policy** encourages the department to be aggressive in the sale of special forest products if these items can be harvested in an environmentally-sound manner. By promoting sales of special forest products, the department will help generate income for the trusts. In addition, these products provide income to workers in rural communities.

Alternative 1 would discourage the department from selling these commodities even if the department could meet environmental conditions and generate revenue for the trusts.

Alternative 2, the no-policy option, would continue the current situation, which allows for inconsistent practices within the department region.

In general, the activities involved in harvesting special products do not have a significant adverse impact on the environment. Most of these products can be harvested with little or no equipment. In special cases, such as the proposed harvest of the Pacific Yew tree, the department will limit the amount, size and distribution of activities to prevent the potential listing of the species as endangered or threatened. Each species or special product will be evaluated on its own merits prior to sale.

3.4 DISCUSSION OF TRUST ASSET PROTECTION POLICY ALTERNATIVES

The department recognizes that maintaining the value of state forest lands is vital for the trust beneficiaries. Two policies below, one on forest health, the other on wildfire prevention, are directed toward protecting these trust assets.

Policy No. 9: Forest Health

The preferred policy states:

The department will incorporate forest health practices into the management of state forest land to bring about a net benefit through the reduction or prevention of significant forest resource losses from insects, diseases, animals and other similar threats.

Three alternatives were considered by the department.

Alternative 1: The department will protect forest land resources from destructive insects, diseases and animals pests. The department will keep its prevention and control expenditures below potential losses in resource values. (current policy)

Alternative 2: The department will reduce and prevent significant forest resource losses from insects, diseases, animals and other threats to trust assets by integrating forest health practices into the management of state trust lands. The department, however, will exclude the use of aerially-applied pesticides in executing this policy.

Alternative 3, the no-policy option, would allow the department to attempt to discharge the minimum responsibilities under state law without developing a specific approach to forest health.

Background

In the past, the department relied more on pesticides but it has deemphasized the use of these products in recent years. Pesticides, which includes insecticides and herbicides, are used only when other measures will not provide acceptable protection or prevent significant resource losses. The department did not use any insecticides on state forest land in the 1980s.